

**GENDER, FEMINIST POLITICAL ECOLOGY, AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE:
NAVIGATING AQUACULTURE ADAPTATION IN NORTHEAST THAILAND**

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This study examines the gendered dimensions of climate-adaptive aquaculture in Northeast Thailand through a feminist political ecology lens, focusing on women's roles, power dynamics, and resilience strategies in small-scale fisheries. Drawing on qualitative data from Non Deang and Non Chan villages, findings reveal that geography and socio-cultural norms shape women's participation in aquaculture. In Non Deang, where water bodies are more accessible, women actively manage fish ponds, integrating traditional and scientific knowledge. In contrast, in Non Chan, safety concerns and large reservoirs restrict their direct engagement, reinforcing gendered divisions of labor in fisheries and market roles. Climate adaptation strategies are also gendered and uneven, with women in Non Deang leveraging nature-based solutions (NbS) to enhance food security, while those in Non Chan depend on male-led irrigation systems, limiting their agency in decision-making. Importantly, the study argues that NbS are not new for local women. They have long practiced forms of NbS in their own terms, rooted in everyday knowledge and community-based resource management. However, global NbS frameworks often ignore these local definitions and practices, overlooking the gendered expertise that underpins resilience in aquaculture. These disparities highlight structural inequalities in climate resilience and the need for inclusive governance that recognizes women's expertise, supports equitable access to resources, and strengthens their leadership in sustainable aquaculture.